

CABLE NEWS FROM GERMANY

THE EMPEROR'S ROYALTY

CLUB MUCH UNREMARKABLE

He Will Hear No Advice, is Easily Moved to Anger, and is Impassioned in His Sentiments. Men in High Station Who Have Felt His Displeasure. The Disposition Among the Clerical—Poor People Ruined by the Disposition of the Emperor's Orders. The World's Fair will be Curious to German For at Half-Price—Hottelgast Forts.

Berlin, Oct. 4.—A curious kind of unrest is apparent in court and military circles in Berlin. The cause is a lack of confidence in the young Emperor. His claims to infallibility in State matters, his readiness in speaking words of his mind, his boldness in his attitude as a statesman, "by the grace of God," have led all patriotic statesmen to be fearful and uncertain as to his attitude in each new crisis in European politics.

The old Emperor professed complete reliance on God, and never failed to give a willing hearing to all proposals of his advisers. The young Emperor, on the other hand, is inclined to grumble at the occasional mistakes of the present Emperor, as, for instance, when he planned to visit Strasbourg with King Humbert or sent the Empress Frederick on her celebrated mission of reconciliation to Paris, but complaints are heard everywhere that the Emperor's every move is the result of sudden impulses, and that he is easily moved to anger. The Emperor's relations are governed completely by his likes and dislikes, and he carries these private prejudices into public affairs. He does not brook contradiction, and refuses to be argued out of his decisions. Suggestions from his State advisers are usually met with sharp rebuffs, as the Emperor thinks an absolute monarch like himself should originate all the plans for new policies.

Occasionally, however, he takes a well-veiled hint from a Minister, but only to claim it as his own, and to execute it in his own rash manner. The chronic affection of his ear has developed a strong tendency to constant pettishness in his once sunny disposition, and his supreme efforts to keep every detail of government in his own hands have strained his nerves and shaken his constitution. A good illustration of the Emperor's conduct toward deserving men who for trivial reasons have incurred his displeasure is given by the case of Gen. von Podbielsky. This man is one of the most brilliant cavalry officers in the German army. By some incautious remark, conveyed to the Emperor by a professional courier, Podbielsky incurred the displeasure of William as Crown Prince. The General was then Colonel of the famous 15th Hussars and in popularity was second to no man in the army except Moltke. It was supposed that the Emperor would prevent his promotion to a Major-Generalship, but as soon as possible the young Emperor had him appointed to the distant command at Metz.

A few months ago the Chief of the General Staff ordered Podbielsky to elaborate a plan for the defense of Metz in certain circumstances. The General staff was so pleased with the plan produced by Podbielsky that it ordered copies of it to be sent to all Commanding Generals in the western frontier districts for their guidance in future operations. The Chief of the Staff showed a copy also to the Emperor, suggesting that he should study it. The Emperor saw into a rage upon seeing Podbielsky's name and shouted:

"I want that fellow to Metz so that I might not see him. I do not want to hear anything of him."

When Podbielsky heard of this scene he handed in his resignation, and the Emperor accepted it immediately. Prince Fuerstenberg, an able and wealthy private officer, had a still richer experience with the Emperor's temper. Fuerstenberg was a cavalry officer, and the Emperor had commanded a squadron of the Imperial Hussars of the Guard. He was once a great favorite at William II's court, and the young Emperor frequently passed an evening at his house. One evening the Emperor invited him to dinner, and was chatting affably with the Prince, a daughter of the Duke of Baden, who happened to be present, and who was looking at the Emperor with a smile. Immediately his face became stern, and he said sharply to the Prince:

"It seems that you have not read my order to my officers forbidding French wines. This is the first time I have heard of it. The Prince replied that he had read the order, but supposed it applied to the mess room. He did not dream, he said, that it was intended to affect officers in their private households. He had, moreover, ventured to offer to his Majesty on account of his fondness for the French brandy, a bottle of 'my order' continued the Kaiser.

"If your Majesty must know," answered the Prince, "I did not. It was intended, presumably, to promote economy, but German sparkling wines are much lighter, the officers are likely to drink them as much as they drink of similar French wines, and the object of the order is thus defeated."

The Emperor increased the Emperor's anger, and he departed shortly in very bad humor. The next day he took pains to insult the Prince by the presence of his regiment, remarking that he looked like a soldier without a commander. The Prince forthwith resigned. The Emperor subsequently relented, and offered to reinstate him. The Prince, however, turned a deaf ear to all the imperial offers.

In the case of von Krosigk, another eminent officer, the Emperor's spite was frustrated by the firmness of his Minister of War. As Crown Prince, William once highly complimented Major-General von Krosigk upon the splendid display of his cavalry brigade, adding impulsively: "When I am Emperor, I will give you an eagle's wings to carry you to the front."

Krosigk, intending to express his good wishes for the ill Emperor Frederick, climaxed replied: "I trust that I shall not live to see that day."

William took this as a personal affront, and ascending the throne did everything in his power to prevent von Krosigk's promotion. After all his efforts to defer the time for von Krosigk's promotion to a full Generalship had been exhausted, he requested the War Minister to pass over the case. The War Minister answered:

"The Emperor goes, I go too." The Emperor played the force of this threat, but von Krosigk is still on his black list and is likely at any time to be surprised by an imperial insult.

The belief is fast spreading in the army that no longer suffices to be a capable officer to gain promotion, but a man must be also a courtier and time-server. The belief is spreading the efficiency of the officers' corps, hitherto the irreproachable feature of the imperial army. This state of affairs is especially evident in Berlin and Potsdam.

School Union, for instance, dare go to the once popular Union Club, because the neighboring therapeutics is infested with the Emperor's spies, who note the names of all visitors. It is equally fatal to an officer's prospects to stop at the Officers' Casino on the Platz. The Emperor has expressed his disapproval of these places, and has warned his officers that the barracks' messroom should afford them all the refreshment and relaxation that they need.

The civil service is hardly better treated than

KINGSTON'S WRECKED BANK.

THE DEPOSITORS WILL SEE THAT THE GUILTY ARE BROUGHT TO JUSTICE.

Taking Steps to Protect Their Interests and to Save What Is Left from Being Spent in Legal Fees—The Trustees Criticized for Continuing Business After Ostensible Declaration Was Known Without Making a Thorough Investigation.

KINGSTON, Oct. 4.—The suspension of the Ulster County Savings Institution has been the all-absorbing topic on this delightful October Sabbath. At hotels and public places groups of excited people have been discussing the situation and the probable outcome. It has also been the theme of the pulpit, and, pastor and people have calmly advised that no imputations of dishonesty be made against innocent men in the heat of excitement. That the cause of the wreck will be sifted from beginning to end and the guilty ones brought to justice is assured. Persons against whom a law of suspension has been passed are under close surveillance. Their houses are carefully watched day and night, and no possible avenue of escape is left open. Persons acting both in the interest of the bank and its depositors have secured the aid of detectives to assist in ascertaining what has become of the stolen money, and who were discovered by the police in the plundering of the institution. Large numbers of the depositors in more remote towns of this and adjacent counties, who did not learn of the failure until late yesterday afternoon, have been flocking to town today. Many of the depositors have been broken down by their losses, and others are seeking counsel and advice. It will be a busy week for the legal fraternity of this city. Several of the depositors have been in secret session today to consider the advisability of calling a mass meeting of depositors and others interested in the bank's affairs, and to elect a committee in whom they can place the utmost confidence that the affairs of the bank will be wound up as speedily as possible, and the depositors receive their money before it is used in legal and other expenses.

Had the trustees of the institution immediately upon ascertaining that Treasurer Ostrander was a heavy defaulter placed the bank's affairs in the hands of the State Banking Department and asked for an immediate investigation by expert accountants, such as has been done the past week, and had refused to accept any deposits or to transact any further business until such complete examination had been made, but little odium would have been cast upon the management. As it is, the statement made by the trustees three weeks ago, backed up by many of the leading business and professional men, restored confidence in the institution, and broken down the depositors who had withdrawn their money during the two days' run returned their deposits. This was done until the very closing hour of the bank, and the trustees were not aware of the situation until some time after the closing. It is this more than anything else that has caused the present crisis.

The International Bank in Berlin has been embarrassed, but has been helped through its difficulties by its heaviest creditor, the Berliner Handelsgesellschaft. The bank has been helped through its difficulties by its heaviest creditor, the Berliner Handelsgesellschaft.

Gustav Adolf Ludwig has been beheaded in Dresden for murdering Eblena Halnforchen, a miller.

Inkeeper Ebeling in Nauen, imprisoned for swindling Slaughterhouse Inspector Weismann of New York out of 7,200 marks, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

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Capt. Ruediger, commander of the Imperial cruiser Schwalbe, has been appointed Deputy Governor in East Africa.

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The first oration, in German, was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Schurz, who spoke of the history of Germans in this country, and spoke of the records which the German people have made on the nation's battlefields. He exhorted his hearers to be true to the principles of the German people, and to be true to the principles of the German people.

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EACH TO WED THE OTHER'S DAUGHTER.

The Singular Romance of Col. Forsyth and the Daughter of the Late George M. Dallas.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—News came from the West that Col. Forsyth, formerly of Gen. Sheridan's staff, has just succeeded in winning the hand of the daughter of his old friend, Dr. Dallas, a Philadelphia, also in the military service, and that Miss Forsyth, the Colonel's daughter, has become engaged to the son of the late George M. Dallas, Vice-President with James K. Polk, as well as with the poet Byron, who, in his letters, makes mention of "My cousin, the Dallas, in America."

It was at one of the military fairs near Omaha where these gallant heroes fell victims and surrendered. Each was accompanied by his family, and here it was that each wooed the other's daughter. None of the arrangements for the wedding have been announced yet, but the smallest details will be watched for eagerly in this city.

Dr. Dallas, a direct descendant of Benjamin Franklin and connected with the family of the late George M. Dallas, Vice-President with James K. Polk, as well as with the poet Byron, who, in his letters, makes mention of "My cousin, the Dallas, in America."

Col. Forsyth was sent to Pinar del Rio during the Indian outbreak there. He was very active, and was one of the first to enter the country, and was courted by the natives for this, but was acquitted. His marriage several years ago was a social event of national interest.

He attracted society and military people from all parts of the country. He was married to the daughter of the late George M. Dallas, Vice-President with James K. Polk, as well as with the poet Byron, who, in his letters, makes mention of "My cousin, the Dallas, in America."

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PISTOL ENDS DIVORCE SUIT.

DEFENDANT OSMOND MURDER HIS WIFE, THE PLAINTIFF.

Two Bullets Lay Her Dead on the Floor, and Two More Sent Her Brother to Bellevue with a Chance of Surviving.

Nine years ago Mary Murphy and John Lewis Osmond were living together as man and wife. Seven years ago the Rev. Dr. Edward McGilgan married them. Within the next year Osmond had repeatedly asked his wife to leave him. Late on Saturday night he shot and killed her. Then he shot John C. Burchell, an old friend, whom he accused of intimacy with his wife. Burchell is pretty sure to die.

Osmond is one of those devil-may-care, happy-go-lucky fellows who seldom do great harm, and more rarely any good. He was a brass worker, but indolent and shiftless always. He worked only when he could not get out of it. He is 28 years old, short and comely. His eyes are gray, and his hair is black. He is a good-looking fellow, and he had not lost all his comeliness when his husband shot her.

Up to September two years ago Osmond lived with her at 708 Third Avenue. At that time Osmond's aunt, Mrs. Eliza Cushing, died. He inherited a small fortune, and he moved to 300 Third Avenue, between Thirtieth and Fortieth streets. By her will she left all her personal property, money, and furniture to Burchell. Burchell had lived with Mrs. Cushing since he was 8 years old.

Osmond is a bachelor, and 40 years old. It is insisted by his friends that his relations with Mrs. Osmond were always proper. But Osmond was surly and quarrelsome, and there were occasions when he beat his wife.

In June of this year he had to go to Bellevue Hospital for a couple of weeks. When he came out of the hospital his wife refused to have anything more to do with him. He hung around for a few weeks trying to overcome her resolution, but she was firm. Early in August he went to live at 610 Second Avenue in a furnished room. In the meantime Mrs. Osmond had begun proceedings for a divorce with all-mony. Occasionally Osmond came to the house in Third Avenue and tried to see his wife. Sometimes he saw her and then there was almost sure to be a quarrel. He was constantly trying to induce her to go on living in the same house with Burchell and to go with him to his room in Second Avenue. But she steadfastly refused to have anything more to do with him.

The neighbors say, and Mrs. Osmond's sister, that she lives on the floor below Burchell's room, and that she is a widow. On one of the visits which Osmond made to his wife, he was carrying a revolver, and he threatened to kill her. She escaped from him at that time and had him arrested. Then, because he refused to give up the revolver, she threatened to kill him. He refused to make a complaint against him.

For the last few weeks he had been working for the Interior and Insulating Company, and he was paid off. When he was paid off he took the money and got very drunk. He spent the evening at home, but about 10 o'clock he went out and went around to his wife's room. When he went in he saw his wife and Burchell. He went in and saw his wife and Burchell. He went in and saw his wife and Burchell.

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